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Another evidence of the author's lack of training is his misuse of bibliography. In the four volumes there are one hundred and ninety-six foot-notes. Scarcely one of them, where reference to a source is to be indicated, complies with the rudiments of the science of history. At the end of volume I. is given an affidavit by Charles Bulfinch on the discovery and first occupation of Columbia River. No indication is given as to the source of the document. There are the same omissions from the two appendixes of volume II. and the four in volume III. On page 470 of volume II. is a foot-note saying: "The references in this and the two following chapters, where the date only is given at the bottom of the page, are to a series of articles written by the old settlers, and published in the *Tacoma Sunday Ledger*, in the years 1892 and 1893." That note must be carried in the reader's mind to make intelligible a long series of simple dates at the bottom of following pages. Frequently long quotations are made with no indication of the source. One example is in volume II., on page 314 and occasionally on the following pages, "Mrs. Pringle—who was Catherine Sager—says". She is giving important testimony on the Whitman massacre but when, where, or how she said those things does not appear. In a similar way Mackenzie "says" a page in quotations on pages 230-231 of volume I. and Fraser does the same thing on page 233 of the same volume. The volumes are full of such lapses. In volume II., page 427, a foot-note endeavors to explain the few months' difference that would mean Jackson or Simmons as the first American settler in the territory and yet the explaining note makes the year 1845 read 1854.

In explaining how Whitman could not have given information to President Tyler and Secretary Webster, volume II., pages 149-150, the author overlooks the well-known letter by Whitman to Secretary of War Porter which begins: "In compliance with the request you did me the honor to make last winter while at Washington". Likewise on page 101 of the same volume the author overlooks the testimony of Daniel Lee, who, with J. H. Frost, published *Ten Years in Oregon* in 1845. A careful comparison of these four volumes with the sources would probably yield a harvest gratifying to a faultfinder. The present reviewer has no desire to play that rôle. Enough has been said to show that Mr. Snowden has industriously and sincerely gathered a vast amount of the records prior to and during the territorial existence of Washington and that the same has been beautifully published in four elaborate volumes to be paid for at a high price by subscribers.

EDMOND S. MEANY.

Wool-Growing and the Tariff: a Study in the Economic History of the United States. By CHESTER WHITNEY WRIGHT, Ph.D. [Harvard Economic Studies, vol. V.] (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1910. Pp. xiii, 362.)

THE thesis of this important contribution to American economic literature is that the tariff on imports, whether of wool or of manufac-

tures of wool, has had an insignificant effect in encouraging, that is to say, causing an increase of, wool-growing as an industry in the United States. Whether the author has or has not proved the point, no one, whatever may be his opinion, will withhold from him the most unreserved admiration of the thoroughness of his study and the fullness of the facts and statistics essential to the argument and the conclusion. The monograph is therefore a model for works of this kind, inasmuch as, although the author makes his own deduction from the facts presented, he has presented all the facts in the case, and thus enables others to draw opposite conclusions—if they can. Nothing is suppressed.

It follows from that statement that we have here a complete and final history of wool-growing in the United States—its origin, its growth, its transfer, sometimes gradual and sometimes rapid, from one region to another and the apparent causes of such transfer, the range of prices of wool during the whole period of the history of the industry, the comparative remuneration of the wool-growers, the relation of imports of wool to the importation of manufactures of wool—these, and all kindred facts, compiled with the most painstaking care and industry, and set forth in logical and lucid sequence. It is that which makes the work useful, indispensable, not only to all who would study the great economic question here discussed, but to every man also who is interested in a large way either in sheep husbandry or in the manufacture of wool.

Shall we not say that this is its only usefulness? May it not be predicted with absolute confidence that as a thesis it will have little or no effect upon public opinion or upon legislation? The reasons for holding that opinion may be stated in a few words. The wool-grower might admit that the tariff has had no tendency whatsoever to increase the quantity of American wool produced—Mr. Wright does not go quite so far as that—and yet he would maintain, and Mr. Wright concedes, that the tariff has benefited him somewhat in the matter of price, which is what concerns him. The manufacturer, who feels unable to compete with the foreigner without protection by import duties, might agree that neither in quantity nor in price is the wool-grower benefited by the tariff, yet he cannot claim protection for himself and deny it to the wool-grower, if the wool-grower deems it necessary. Protectionists generally are agreed that no class of manufactures more needs the help of the tariff—they may differ as to the amount of help needed—than those which make use of wool; and they favor a duty on wool merely as a matter of consistency, if for no other reason. Free traders are already convinced, and Mr. Wright's treatise simply confirms fixed opinions.

Nevertheless, we have already reached a point in American industrial development where the tariff is becoming less and less important and protection less and less necessary. One after another of our industries will cease to need the help of a tariff, as some have already ceased. Such studies as that of Mr. Wright will draw attention to the changing conditions and prepare the public mind for a change of policy that may

be impending within a few years. They will do so if they are as copious in facts and as temperate in statement as this.

Journal of Larocque from the Assiniboine to the Yellowstone, 1805.

Edited with notes by L. J. BURPEE, F.R.G.S. [Publications of the Canadian Archives, no. 3.] (Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau. 1910. Pp. 82.)

Journal of the Yukon, 1847-1848. By ALEXANDER HUNTER

MURRAY. Edited with notes by L. J. BURPEE, F.R.G.S. [Publications of the Canadian Archives, no. 4.] (Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau. 1910. Pp. 125.)

IN preparing these journals for their present form, Mr. Burpee has written an introduction and copious scholarly notes for each one.

The original of the Larocque journal seems to be lost. A copy of the original came to Laval University through a recent bequest and from this the present publication is made. There are two reasons why the *Journal* is important to American researchers. Larocque's journey to the Rocky Mountains was contemporaneous with that of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. And Larocque was one of the first, if not the first, white man to visit and describe the Crow Indians.

Of the quality, Mr. Burpee says: "Larocque's journal is in fact more readable than many more ambitious narratives of the fur trade. It contains here and there vivid touches that carry the reader back into the heart of that vanished period in western history."

Needed additional words are bracketed and there are other evidences that the journal has been faithfully transcribed.

The *Journal of the Yukon*, though nearly half a century later than the other, covers a country quite as little known at the time as were the Rockies at the time of Larocque's visit. Burpee's introduction corrects a number of apparent blunders by Murray as to historic facts. Probably the greatest value of the journal is the fact that it describes that distant land and its Indians just as the Hudson Bay Company was building there its most remote outpost.

Murray acknowledges that he was building Fort Yukon on Russian land. He gave no explanation of that action nor can any be found except in the "rough-and-tumble methods" that prevailed in the fur-trade of that time. Russia apparently did not realize this was an invasion of her territory. If she did so realize, her quiet acquiescence seems peculiarly strange in the light of the American Cabinet secret of 1845 revealed by Secretary of the Treasury Robert J. Walker. This was that Russia offered all of Russian America to the United States if the cry of "Fifty-four Forty or Fight" was made good and thus Great Britain would be shut off from an approach to the Pacific from the American side.

Murray was well acquainted with the ways of the fur-trade and of Indians. He had spent twenty years in the Mackenzie basin and had